

the bullet

p.o. box 1115, fredericksburg, virginia

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Bill aims at sex bias

by Robin Darling

State- and Federally-aided colleges and universities, already under pressure from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to end sex discrimination in faculty positions and salaries, may soon be forced to end admissions policies which are sexually biased. Although such a move was stymied in the Senate's final session before its recess, it is still alive in the House of Representatives.

The Senate, which recently approved an \$18 billion aid-to-higher-education bill, rejected an amendment which would have banned sexually discriminatory admissions policies. The amendment, defeated by a vote of 50-50-32, was ruled "not germane." However, a similar proposal is pending in the Education and Labor Subcommittee of the House, which has not yet voted on the education bill. Labeled "revolutionary" by its backers, the amendment, a modified form of the one which was defeated in the Senate, is a compromise and is expected to be approved by the subcommittee. If the House approves the bill with the proposed amendment attached, a Conference Committee will meet to work out a compromise between the Senate and the House.

The proposal, which will go before the house for a vote in late September, allows schools which have traditionally been single-sex institutions to continue their present admissions policies. Such institutions include the military academies and seminaries. Under the Senate proposal, they would not have been exempt from the conditions of the anti-discriminatory proposal.

If a formerly all-women's or all-men's institution admitted the other sex, even on a partial or "quota" basis, it would be compelled to put into action an admissions policy of complete non-discrimination between sexes. If any college or university failed to make the change within seven years, the amendment adds, its federal funds would be revoked.

The amendment, if it is approved by the subcommittee and by the House, will be the first piece of Federal legislation to mention sex bias in the admissions programs of coeducational institutions.

In addition, another ban could still be added to the education bill after it emerges from the Conference Committee.

At this time, the government's only weapon against sexism in public colleges and universities is the power to cut off Federal contracts when a school fails to comply with the regulations of the contract. The government used this power for the first time last year against the University of Michigan, which was then paying one of its female research assistants \$9,100 of the \$13,200.

Governance

The reinstatement of a joint ad hoc faculty student governance committee was officially requested in letter student association president Ann Welsh wrote to Chancellor Simpson last Friday.

Welsh felt doubtful that the new committee would try to initiate the same changes it proposed last spring saying "I have a feeling they won't try to push the same thing through." Instead Welsh plans to "re-evaluate the old proposals and formulate a plan that's better suited."

Last year's governance committee submitted proposals to the administration and faculty for the establishment of a student-faculty College Council to involve students more in faculty decisions. These proposals were revised at a special faculty meeting last spring and ultimately defeated during the summer.

BULLET stops abortion ad; waits for advice

by Robin Darling

The Mary Washington College Board of Publications, meeting last Wednesday night at the request of Virginia Commonwealth Attorney J.M.H. Willis Jr., asked that the editors of the BULLET cease the illegal publishing of an advertisement for an abortion referral service. The editors have agreed to honor the Board's request until additional legal opinion and advice can be obtained.

Free U. changes purpose

The 1971-72 Free University, operated as usual on a no-credit, no-fee basis, will begin next Monday, September 27, with approximately 11 courses offered initially. There will be no organizational meeting this year.

Joy Praet, academic chairman of the Student Association, emphasized that the Free U. will operate differently this year than it has in the past. Noting student's "limited enthusiasm" for the courses, she attributed their neutral response" to three causes: bad publicity, lack of purpose, and the heavily academic orientation of the courses that have been offered in the past two years. "During the years that there has existed a Free U. program at Mary Washington College," she said, "the response has been more than negative, but less than positive. The enthusiasm for the idea has been healthy but the completion of the program has not been successful."

The partial failure of the Free U. at MWC has led its planners to question its reasons for existing, Praet said. "The Free U. has been a dilemma to those in a position to organize it. This situation has compelled us to question and analyze the purpose, the value, and the direction, if any, that the program can have. We're wondering if it's worth the effort, if the past programs have given the idea a fair chance to succeed. We don't know if the college community understands just what the program is, and what it might provide."

Attempting to make clearer the nature of the Free U. at MWC, Praet stated "It should be defined in relation to this college. As a program of courses offered as a supplement to the regular curriculum, it is 'free' in that there are no fees; teaching and learning are for the most part interchangeable and unstructured. Most of all, it can experiment with ways and subjects of teaching and learning."

"Its purpose here," she said, "is to offer new learning experiences." However, she also warned against excessive looseness in the program of courses. "Although Free U. is 'free' and 'unstructured,' there is a need for organization and especially direction. Calling the program 'Experimental U.' emphasizes the fact that it is planned, but also doesn't preclude its free organization."

Praet also listed some of the courses which will begin next week, mentioning that they would be "directed toward practical value and the development of special talents." Included in the list are craft courses, first aid, film critiques, photography, and self-defense. Times and locations for the courses will be announced at a later date.

A local citizen, whom Willis would not identify, called the attorney and notified him of the BULLET's advertisement, which appeared last Monday, September 13. The caller also requested that Willis act on the newspaper's violation of Virginia Statute 18.1-63.

Willis then telephoned Assistant Chancellor Michael Houston to find out if the violation was made in ignorance of the law. Once it was determined that the BULLET included the ad in full awareness of the law, he suggested a meeting between himself and representatives of the publication. Editors Robin Darling and Linda Cayton of the BULLET and Thomas Mann of the Pub Board conferred with Willis at his office. Comptroller Edward Allison and Houston also attended.

At the meeting, Willis clarified the consequences of such an action. The violation, a misdemeanor, is punishable by a fine of \$1 to \$1,000 and/or a maximum of 12 months imprisonment. The attorney also indicated that the violation could implicate the members of the Pub Board, a regulatory group comprised of faculty appointees, three elected students, and the editors and advisors of all MWC publications.

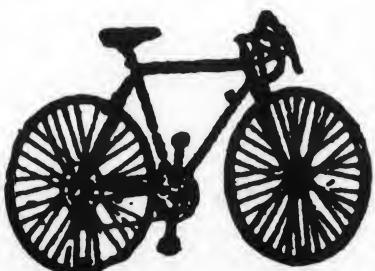
Willis also emphasized that the decision to prosecute the case was his: "I have the discretion—not capriciously you understand—I make the decision whether or not to serve out warrants." Although any citizen may swear out a warrant for the arrest of the BULLET editors, or of the Pub Board which is legally considered the paper's publisher and ultimately liable for the violation, the process of making arrests belongs to Willis.

At present Willis has initiated or authorized no legal action against the newspaper or the Pub Board.

By a vote of 6-to-5, the Pub Board decided to request that the ad not be published "until the constitutionality of the law is made clear or until legal advice convinces the Board to do otherwise." The earlier proposal, which was automatically defeated when its amended version was passed, had stated simply that the newspaper stop including the ad on its pages.

The BULLET is in the process of obtaining the advice of an attorney.

BIKES



see pages 4 & 5

PORUM

editorial

Without a choice

The Distinguished Visitors in Residence Committee recently made public a list of their suggestions for the 1971-72 Visitor in Residence. Not one woman's name appears alone on this list. In fact, the only woman mentioned on the entire list is Joanne Woodward and she is included only if she brings her husband, Paul Newman, along.

It is very sad that today's society generally looks to its men for leadership. It is even sadder that a society would look totally to its men for knowledge and insight.

Saddest of all however, is the fact that a community of 2100 women would allow total disregard of all the prominent women when drawing up a list of distinguished people who could impart valuable knowledge to the people here.

The men who appear on this list are all impressive. And any one of them would be more than admirable as a choice for Distinguished Visitor. But to draw up a list of 25 exceptionable and important people and omit such as Bella Abzug, Roxanne Dunbar, Florence Kennedy, Rosa Parks, Gloria Steinam, Shirley Chisholm, Kate Millett, or any other number of prominent women, lacks objectivity.

The committee remains open for additional suggestions. It is important that enough women take advantage of this opportunity and make their opinion known in order to transform discriminatory selection into a real choice.

Margaret Mead was a notable choice for our first Distinguished Visitor in Residence. After this token effort, are we now ready to be inspired and educated only by men, without even a choice?

L.C.

the bullet

robin darling	editor
linda cayton	assistant
linda key carpenter	business
liz dodge	news
bethany woodward	news
diane smith	features
becky rasmussen	photography
philo funk	exchange
paddy link	arts
rita bissell	advertising
liz pully	circulation

The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the College or the student body, nor are opinions expressed in signed articles and columns necessarily those of the editor or all members of the editorial board.

Signed letters to the editor are invited from all readers. The BULLET will print all letters within the limits of space and subject to the laws of libel.

Letters should be brought to the BULLET office no later than Thursday before the Monday of publication.

The BULLET reserves the right to edit all contributions for grammatical and technical errors.

Subscriptions are \$4.00 per year. Write The BULLET, Box 1115, College Station, Fredericksburg, Va. 22401.

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS MOVIE?

by Allen Ginsberg

Old maple hairytrunks root asphalt grass
merge, November branches rare leaved,

Giant woodlegged wiretowers' threads
stretch above pond woods highway, white
sun fallen hills West.

Car rolling underpass, radio hornvoice
"the sight of Bobby Seale bound & gagged
at Trial" denied lawyer presum'd innocent?

MDA Love DrugeCure Junk Habit? Rochester
Exit one mile flashing out Volkswagen window—

Blue sky fring'd with clouds' whale-ghost-
blue schools north drift—

High, high Manson signed on Trial, how
many folk in jail for grass Ask
Congressman?

Highway Crash! Politics! Police! Dope!
armed robbery Customary E. 10th street,
no insurance possible

—Brown deer tied neat footed dead eye
horned across blue Car trunk, old folks
Front seat, they're gonna eat it!

Help! Hurrah! What's Going on here?
Samsara? Illusion? Reality?

What're all these trailers row'd up
hillside, more people? How can Lyca
sleep?

Cows on Canandaigua fields lactate into
rubber stainless steel plastic milkhouse
machinery vats ashine—

Revolutionary Suicide! Driving on
Persian gasoline?

Kill Whale and ocean? Oh one American
myself shits 1000 times more Chemical
waste into freshwater & Seas than any
single Chinaman!

America Suicide Cure World Cancer!
Myself included dependent on Chemicals,
wheels, collars,

metal Coke Cans Liquid propane batteries
marjjuana lettuce avocados cigarettes
plastic pens & milkbottles—electric

in N.Y.C. heavy habit, cut airconditioners
isolation from street nightmare smog heat
study decentralized Power sources 10 years

not atomic thermopollutive monolith. Om.
How many species poisoned biocidized from
Earth realms?

O bald Eagle & Blue Whale with giant
pitoous Cat squeak—Oh Wailing whale
ululating underocean's sonic roar of
Despair!

Sing thy Kingdom to Language deaf America!
Scream thy black Cry thru Radio electric
Aether—

Scream in Death America! Or did Captain
Ahab not scream Curses as he hurled har-
poon

into the body of the mother, great White
Whale Nature Herself,

thrashing in intelligent agony innocent
vast in the oil Can sick waters?

All Northvietnam bomb-Cratered ruined
topsoil Laos in secrecy more bombs than
many W W II's!

Mekong swamp lethicided by Monsanto
Pentagon Academy Death-brains!

What wisdom teaching this? What Mafia
runs N.J.? What Mafia knows J. Edgar FBI?

What opium's passed thru CIA Agents'
airplane's luggage in Saigon, Bangkok,
Athens, Washington?

What narcotic agent's not dependent on
Shit for a living?

What loudmouth Law Order politician's
not hip deep in Mafia's blood smog money?

What Bank's money created ex hihil serves
orphan, widow, monk, philosopher?

or what Bank's money serves real Estate
destruction Asphalt over widow's garden?
Serves old Mick in the Pentagon?

Old Indian prophecies believe Ghost Dance
peace will Come restore prairie Buffalo
or great White Father Honkie

be trampled to death in his dreams by
returning herds' thundering reincarnation!

Oh awful Man! What have we made the world
world! Oh man capitalist exploiter of
Mother Planet!

Oh mother hating motherfuckers of
tenderest Passaic & Hudson, self-
polluters of Finance Chemistry Oh vain
insect sized man with metal slaves by
Great Lake Erie, poisoned by dollars!

Aeonic Micky Mouse talk blind words in
White House mirrors!



Buffalo Evening News "Bid Tampering
Probed in Lackawanna" headline folded on
rubber floor, car vibrating smooth to sun
ruddy woods' dusk quiet—

Radio hissing cough words dashboard
noisemusic—Any minute Apocalypse Rock!

Brown Pelican eggs softened by DDT.
Seal's livers poisoned to Northman.
Oceans Dead 2000 AD.

Television Citizen 6% Earths human
Americans ingest half the planet's raw
matter as alchemized by Syracuse Gen.
Electric Power brown robot palace near 8
Lane Thruway's Exit before Ramada Inn.

HXL Trucks sleeping on broken earthed
embankment past Iron-strutted passages.

fields aglitter with damp metallic
garbage under th'electricwire trestles—

And woods survived into another
Thanksgiving's brown sacred silence—

Lights on cars from Western Lane grey
twilight falls on rolling robotland.

Flirtation with the Unreal

philo funk

For several years college students have talked glibly of revolution and liberation; of the need for an expanded consciousness, and of the rejection of the traditional Protestant ethic. Now as seniors solemnly complete their personnel folders and await their first job interviews, the so-called "cultural revolution" seems as revolutionary as swallowing goldfish was in the forties.

The cultural revolution defined itself by its opposition to all the values and goals that bourgeois society held dear. It spoke for open, uninhibited expression of one's individuality and decried the American values of achievement and discipline as only so much hypocrisy and futility. All the manifestations of a technological society were scorned and despised. A class-structured society and the capitalistic system were inical to the "greened" utopia of the cultural revolutionaries.

The greening process lives only a short spring however. Its failure to recognize the realities of class and power in the American technological scene prove it's death blow. Whatever the cultural fad of the day, a

technological society will still require personnel to fill the rank and file of its bureaucracy. If a certain population segment; i.e. the college graduates, disdainfully turn their noses on such occupational positions, another segment, perhaps less "greened" than the aforementioned but certainly more realistic, happily fills in that room at the top. If Yale gets too hopelessly entangled in its own greenery, Wall Street can always recruit from Fordham or Nebraska Community.

Heroes of the cultural revolution are out making sandals or plowing fields in communes. The 1971 college graduates have for the most part joined the bureaucratic masses. And the seniors of 1972 are anxiously awaiting their first interviews. The sandal makers and the commune dwellers are the saints of the Revolution—their bucolic existences contrast with the dogged competition of those who made the transition from college idealism to wordly practicality. All of us shouted "Power to the People" last year. Some of us meant it and became society's drop-outs. But senior year means an awakening for most of us—when we realize that we were really only flirting with the unreal.



Mystic reverie and academic pristine

by Debra Grey Branham

My attention was much taken by the letters of concern over the Convocation prayer. And since the invitation for discussion about the subject of public prayer has been issued, I will speak my piece.

It is my suspicion that concern over the prayers typifies a particular difficulty at MWC. Not that I suppose that this difficulty is unique here—that is, the preoccupation with almost bland trivia is not new. You say that what is important to you is not trivial? True. Trivia serves in a long and honorable (and important) tradition—that of the decoy. We are 'concerned' first with what I would call a nondescript prayer; and secondly with a statement that offensively (i.e. accurately?) depicts our mentalities.

The prayer at Convocation only too perfectly depicted the mystic reverie with just the taste of academic pristine that hovers over the forms, truths, systematics, and glass bottles of Knowledge in academia.

I was glad to have been at Convocation—for it reminded me of where I am. And it is well to keep in mind where one is.

I am at a monastery. That is what colleges are because that is what they are meant to be. They should not be thought of differently. Academia is where the doomed gather and nest—like the religious. And like the religious—blessedly doomed; and loving it.

That the prayer bothered some or many is to me, unfortunate — typically unfortunate. The prayer was meaningless, yes. But could it have escaped the attention of any that the whole ceremony was meaningless? A meaningless part of a meaningless whole—in which one willfully participates. The pretensions of academia are as well typified in black robes as in hollow prayers.

Of course it is a bit silly that I should bother to write this letter. It only substantiates how seriously we "members" do take our "community," and the upkeep of the games of our community. But I have long been a firm believer in the fact that if a game is worth playing at all, then play it to the hilt. And taking it ultimately seriously I will push my thoughts to their inevitable conclusion in the fact of the writing of this letter.

The prayer was appropriate—in my liking for symbolics, it did so portray for me the straining mentality that grows faint in the rarefied atmosphere it breathes—that is, a hushed expectancy over the beautiful fruits of

one's area of proficiency and inquest. And I think one does love the dizziness of the heights. Because when one is dizzy things blur—and it is a bit easier to cram the puzzle together.

Did this prayer not speak of the very things academia wreaks of? We are all infected with raging Purpose—philosophic subtleties notwithstanding. And should we not appropriately call forth some Protection on each leg of our journey—as we extend our Purpose before us. What I have expressed in this letter wanders a good deal from the original subject. It was intended to do so. I have used the suggestions that the subject of the Convocation prayer made to me about my experiences in academia. This letter is not addressed to Profs. Cain, Clark, and Klenke. It is addressed to myself, and by consequence to several others.

I have never taken comfortably to the game of playing grown-up, and hence am anxious to call the name of my Purpose—my Protector. If I have failed to state the central point clearly, it is this: I have not yet stopped tiring of mediocrity and stupidity. I suppose that hide will come with age. But for now, I stand as one amazed and saddened by yet another corner of the world that carries the trappings of insanity.

It is the utter pretentiousness and pomposness of academia in the midst of its ineffectualities that galls me.

A stupid callous prayer is not of consequence—so why be bothered with it. It is rather a symptom.

In closing I must say when I first saw the prayer in the Convocation bulletin I was amazed at its specific (Christian) rather than general reference. I could not believe that "diplomacy," the backbone of mediocrity, let such a crude slip occur.

In the meantime I would hope that our attentions would focus on the heart of the shortcomings and regressions that drag on the process of education.

I would say in the future that prayers are needed, even public ones—but non-sectarian and more in tune with the spirit of the times and the place, I think. Rather than convoking mediocrity in tones of taken rhetoric, we have need to invoke some Beneficence—that is, in the spirit of the times: From ghoules and ghosts and long legged beasties and things that go bump in the night, good Lord deliver us. Amen.

Girls in trouble

By now it is well known that the BULLET has willfully violated state law. By including on page eight of our last issue an advertisement which listed the name and telephone number of an abortion referral service, we have made ourselves guilty of "encouraging or prompting the procuring of abortion or miscarriage."

In the first place, we question the assertion that we were encouraging abortion or miscarriage. Because we allow department stores and dress shops to pay for space in our back pages, we do not urge our readers to rush out to one of these stores to make their purchases.

There can be a distinction drawn between encouragement of an action and dissemination of information. Late in August, the service itself asked, as do many of our other advertisers, that we print at our discretion the notice on a weekly or bi-weekly basis. We agreed to print the ad in the first issue, but made no further commitments. We knew that we were committing a misdemeanor. However, we believe that instead of urging students to obtain abortions, we were impartially advertising a service.

Undeniably there is a difference between an abortion and an ad for a department store. While abortions are now legal in the state of Virginia, public notice of them is not.

We had, therefore, two reasons for breaking the law: first, while we respect the body of law as it seeks to insure justice, we believe that this law is unrespectable and illogical; as one professor said simply, "a lousy law." And second, without claiming to represent our own moral stance or anyone else's, we were and are convinced that the information which the ad contained is not offensive and not undesirable.

We have been repeatedly reminded what our actions could mean for the College; that "there are vested interests at stake here." We are fully aware that certain members of the Appropriations Committee in Richmond are unfavorable to the policies and content of this newspaper. Any scandal now, we have been told, may encourage the legislators to slash the budget of the College.

We have even been reminded that this is an election year, and that our actions may seriously harm one man's campaign and give his opponent more ammunition for his blasts against this licentious institution.

Commonwealth Attorney Willis has intimated that if we will go away and be good he will not act against us. If we are dissatisfied with the law, he said, there are other ways to get rid of it: "Have you tried writing your delegate?" While we have written to our delegate, we know of another way to have a law erased from the statute books: fight it in the courts. We are most unwilling for the Pub Board or any other members of the College to be implicated in an action which was our own doing.

However, we will not go away. Mr. Willis told us that he "didn't want to fool with it" because he "didn't like to see Mary Washington girls in trouble." Well, we don't either. And that, in part, is why we printed the ad.

R.D.

"Jerry Rubin and Thomas Jefferson? Don't mention those two names in the same breath!"

—J. M. H. Willis, Jr.

Bike boom forces stepped-up production

The United States is currently experiencing the biggest boom in bicycling since the initial manufacture of the bike 154 years ago. Today 65 million people, which accounts for 33 per cent of the nation's populace, ride bicycles and the figure includes an older group of cyclists as well as the youth.

Bike lobbyists have gained ground in city governments, state legislatures, and even in federal departments in their attempt to secure bike paths in both urban and rural areas.

The bicycle boom can largely be attributed to public interest and involvement in the issues of ecology and physical fitness. In urban areas, bicycling exists as an alternative to traffic jams, over-heated cars, and gas bills.

Nationally, the bike movement is supported by public officials and politicians. In Chicago, where Schwinn Bicycle Company began a 17 hour-a-day shift to meet production demands, Mayor Richard Daley was pedalled around on a tandem bike to open a planned 250-mile bike route through his city.

Last fall, in New York City, Mayor John Lindsey led 1,000 cyclists in a pedal protest against pollution. Voters in Davis, California, which has 18,000 bicyclists, made biking an issue during a local election and succeeded in electing a slate of "pro-bike" city councilmen. The result of that election: a series of bike trails throughout the city.

In Washington, D.C., where 6,000 Washingtonians ride bicycles to work each day, the city has proposed a massive bike trail route which will radiate through the center of the metropolis. And on the federal level, the U.S. Department of Transportation has already approved funds for the construction of bike paths along new highways.

The bicycle movement has inspired the foundation of a myriad of local cycle clubs, lobby groups, and other bike institutions. One of the national organizations is Friends of Bikeology, originating in Santa Barbara, California. Friends serves as a special purpose, non-profit, non-political interest group with attempts to identify and solve social, economic and environmental problems relating to bike systems.

Specifically, Friends promotes ecology through bicycling for the following reasons:

- To provide action-oriented lobby groups with up-to-date information in favor of the development of bikesystems and the preservation of natural and ecological resources relating to bikesystems.

- To increase public awareness of bicycling and ecology; to promote the use of the bicycle as a practical and enjoyable form of transportation, recreation and exercise.

- To re-orient society toward greater use of mass and rapid transit systems. To establish a choice of transportation modes.

- To develop new and imaginative ideas relating to the planning of bikesystems; to implement these ideas. "To serve as a constructive educational research-oriented body."

- To influence and assist the development of bikesystems nationwide."

Although the immediate interest in bicycling has put money in the pockets of bike retailers, production plants are jammed with orders, creating what one manufacturing executive cites as a "serious bicycle shortage."

Schwinn Bicycle Co., one of the largest companies in the \$400 million-a-year industry, had booked orders for the entire 1971 production year by last May. Sales in many bike shops are rallying 200 per cent ahead of last year's level and although 7,500,000 will be manufactured and sold this year (6,000,000 bikes were produced in 1968), demand is surpassing supply.

Foreign bike dealers, including the distributors of the prestigious British Raleigh, Japanese American Eagle, and French Peugeot, likewise feel the pinch of over demand and under production. The foreign companies cannot afford a loss in sales to under production since a third of the bikes in the U.S. sold annually are foreign makes.

Furthermore, the heavy demand has caused a shortage of imported bike parts. Because of this, the Schwinn Co., for instance, has to air freight brake parts from Switzerland to keep their production schedule stable.

Following the national trend in bicycle enthusiasm, Fredericksburg merchants say that their bike sales have risen to the point where they can no longer meet the demand for bikes or have difficulty in keeping their stock complete.

One appliance dealer, when asked if they sold bicycles, replied, "Yes, when we have them." The same merchant also rents bicycles, but has sold even their rentals.

A local department store sales manager said they had customers coming in from Washington and Richmond, where bikes are sold out, to purchase them. He added that his "inventory was sold out . . . something we couldn't expect."

Another Fredericksburg department store spokesman said that they, too, were "selling out the supply" and probably wouldn't receive more orders until their Christmas Stock arrived later in the fall.

Even with the major problem of current under-production, the future of bicycling looks increasingly bright as urban planners make statewide provisions for bicyclists. Fifteen thousand miles of bike paths are currently in use, including the 332-mile Wisconsin bikeway that extends from the state's eastern edge at Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. San Francisco has opened the Golden Gate Bridge to Cyclists. And in campus towns like Urbana and Champaign, Illinois, there are separate bicycle lanes on city streets.

Norman A. Clarke, chairman of the 95 year old Columbia Manufacturing Company, touches on the matter of ecology: "The bike is the only known form of transportation that doesn't pollute—including the horse."

Bike regulations

According to College Security Police Chief M. D. Haynes, the increase in the number of bikes on campus has created few severe problems; however, he stated that because of the estimated 300-350 bicycles, certain guidelines must be followed.

He stressed the importance of bicycle registration, which is required by the city of Fredericksburg and adherence to general traffic regulations. Beginning on Oct. 1, any student caught violating these regulations will be fined a minimum of two dollars.

Haynes says that violations include:

1. Riding on sidewalks if the bicycle exceeds 16 inches.
2. Riding "double."
3. Riding against traffic.
4. Failure to have a bicycle license.
5. Failure to obey stop signs.
6. Failure to obey basic traffic rules.

The security office encourages students to obtain a bike lock, preferably one of the more durable chain types. The most effective guard against theft, and the best guarantee that a stolen bike will be returned by the police, is registration.

Arrangements have been made with the Fredericksburg Police to have student bicycles registered on Wednesday, September 29, at the Campus Security Office in ACL between 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. After September 29, all unlicensed bicycles must be taken to the city police headquarters located in the 800 block of Princess Anne Street to obtain a license. The hours for city licensing of bikes are between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Once a bicycle has been registered with the city then that registration is permanent.

According to city ordinances and as a prerequisite to licensing, all bikes should be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible in clear weather from a distance of at least 300 feet to the front and with a red reflector on the rear which shall be visible from all distances in clear weather from 50 to 300 feet.

After September 30, 1971, all unlicensed bicycles observed on campus, whether being operated or not, will be impounded by the campus police until the owner or operator can assure the chief of the campus police that the bicycle will be licensed before it will be kept or operated on campus.



Usual clutter of bicycles in front of Jefferson Hall

bicycling:

how to

FIX A FLAT

Bicyclists, vulnerable to a multitude of accidents and mechanical failures, are most often victim to flat tires, a commonplace problem and one which can quickly put a bike out of commission. However, flat tires are relatively easy to fix, and easier to avoid.

The most important insurance against flats are good quality tires. The best are gumwall tires, which, since they are made of natural rubber, are more resistant to punctures, and tend to last much longer. The most commonly available gumwalls are the Schwinn Puff Road Racing tire and the Dunlop Sprite and Road Racing tires. Both brands cost approximately \$5 each (or about \$2 more than the cheapest tires). With a good quality tube from the same manufacturers, they are good insurance against flats. For extra safety, special puncture resistant tubes, much thicker than the standard weight, can be fitted to the tires. These are available from the Sears catalogue or from Schwinn dealers at \$3 to \$4 each.

Also, to guarantee good tire and wheel life, tires should always be properly inflated. Most tires have a pressure which is specified on their sidewalls; this pressure is the recommended one for a rider of average (150 to 170 lb.) weight. For a much lighter rider, the pressure should be reduced by five to 10 pounds per square inch (psi) to give a softer ride. Five to 10 more psi in the tires should be used to help support extra weight. It is especially critical that the rear tire be fully inflated, since it bears more of the cyclist's weight. Slightly less pressure may be used on the front tire, however.

Tire failures can also be caused by road hazards, such as broken pavement and railroad tracks. If possible, they should be avoided or taken at a reduced speed. Also, the cyclist herself can act as a shock absorber by standing up on the pedals with her legs bent as the bike hits rough spots in the road.

Should a tire go flat, however, it can be fixed easily and quickly. A tire patch kit and a set of bike tire irons are available from most bike shops or auto supply stores. A small adjustable wrench for removing the wheel, and an easily-transportable hand air pump should be readily available.

The bike should first be turned upside down and balanced on its seat and handle bars. In the case of a flat front tire, the nuts retaining the wheel can be loosened and the wheel removed from the bike. A flat rear tire is more difficult to remove. The chain should be shifted onto the smallest rear sprocket, if the bike is a five-or-10 speed. After the nuts are loosened, the shifting mechanism can be shoved to the rear and out of the way. The wheel will then slide forward and detach from the body of the bike.

Once the tire is removed, the tire itself can be eased off the rim to one side with the tire irons. Then, beginning at one point along the circumference of the tire, the tube itself can be pulled out and repaired with the patch kit. If there is a large hole in the tire itself, a patch should be placed over the hole on the inside of the tire.

After all holes or tears in the tire are repaired, the tube should be reinserted into the tire, if possible without making any folds or wrinkles in the tube. To ease the tire back into the wheel rim, the tire should be eased into place carefully so that the tube is not pinched between the tire and the rim.

The tire can be reinflated after it is securely on the rim; at first, it should be inflated to approximately 10 psi. If the tire fits evenly around the whole rim, it should gain be deflated so that the tube can freely position itself in the tire. If, after this process, the tire is not evenly seated on the rim, it should be deflated and refit. If a fully inflated tire is not seated evenly, the air pressure will force the tire away from the rim, and the tube will blow out. The probability of a blowout usually can be avoided if one of the better brands of tubes and tires is fitted to the bike.

It is most likely, if a cyclist does not have her own pump, that she will have to resort to using an air pump at the nearest filling station. Most of these air hoses have a capacity of 150 to 200 psi, under which pressure most bike tubes will blow up. If there is no pressure gauge on the pump, or if it is set at a certain pressure, air should be added slowly and in small amounts.

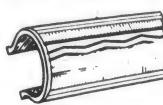
CHAFING

Chafing may be caused by crooked wheels, improper alignment of the wheel in the frame, bent fork, or improperly positioned generator roller. KEEP WHEELS ALIGNED!



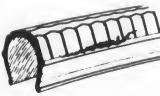
UNEVEN TREAD WEAR

Uneven Tread Wear may be caused by brakes that grab or lock the wheel, skidding stops, or by crooked wheels. AVOID QUICK STOPS!



CUTS

Cuts on tread or sidewall may be the result of running over glass, or other sharp objects. AVOID ROUGH STREETS AND ALLEYS!



RIM CUTS

Rim Cuts may be caused by rusty rims, overloading the bike, or riding on under-inflated tires.



BLOWOUTS

Blowouts frequently are the result of over-inflation. Blowouts may also be caused by the tire not being properly seated on the rim when inflated.



RUPTURES

Ruptures may be caused by running over objects such as curbs, sharp stones, and holes. DON'T JUMP CURBS!



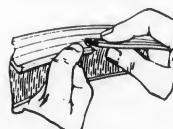
RIM BRUISE

Rim Bruise may result from running into or over curbs, rocks, holes or other objects when tires are under-inflated.



BROKEN BEADS

Broken Beads almost always result from the improper use of tools to mount tires. USE HANDS ONLY TO MOUNT TIRES!



Winter trashing

by Bethany Woodward

Edgar Winter's group White Trash was so named when the grandmother of sax player Jon Smith found out her grandson was joining Edgar's group. "You're gonna play with a bunch of white trash people. That's what you should call yourselves—White Trash."

Starting with "Give it Everything You Got," the music exposes and plays with every nerve in your body. The combination of Winter's piercing voice, driving guitar, sax and trumpet forces you to move and feel things down low. It's raw and it's sexual, but that's what Winter is all about. He dispels all pretensions between himself and the listener which is the starting point for giving it everything you got.

"Fly Away" brings you down from the preceding song, but it shows the versatility of Winter and his group. The sound is similar to that of Leon Russell and his shelter people, except it is much less introverted, and there is more substance and volume in it. Winter is featured on the piano which he plays in a persuasively relaxing manner. His voice takes off on a gospel key which comes out almost as good as anything Otis Redding puts together.

"Where Would I Be" is a continuation of the gospel sound which spreads a good, warm feeling throughout your body. The tenor sax and Winter's incredibly high pitches are the driving force of the song. It's basically a happy, hand-clapping number.



Let's Get On" is by far the heaviest piece of the album. It starts off with a fantastic combination of hammering congos and Winter's straight forward demanding voice. The song then breaks into a rapid, slithering guitar solo which is joined by a rushing harmonica and piano. Winter makes you vibrate all the way down to the last breathy chord.

"Save the Planet" is a fast, rolling song that is completely impossible to sit quietly through. It brings visions of a revivalist meeting gathered down by the water shaking with unrehearsed, reverberating music and voices.

Perhaps the most moving, thoughtful song on the album is Winter's "Dying to Live." It seems to be his personal philosophy about confusing life which he's determined to understand and rise above. His voice and music are backed by a good string section which lends to a smooth, unrrushed song.

The remaining songs on the album are good rock and roll, old funky blues music done only as White Trash could.

Hawk Wind crashes

Tailor made for any drug orgies you may be planning is a creepy, freaky cut by a virtually unknown group, "Hawk Wind."

The group leans heavily on electronic instrumentation to carry the album. In fact, the lyrics of almost the only vocal recording consists mainly of words cribbed from an old negro folk song and a few clichés ripped out of modern slang. Only the harmonica-guitar duet accompanying the voice carries the song.

The remainder of Hawk Wind is a blend of electronic soul: is designed to suggest atmosphere. In a few promising sections there are delirious, echoing whines and moans that create the sensation of being in a cave with the wind whistling through it, and yet another song creates the razzing pipes and staccato drum beat of an African jungle. Between these moving sections the album lapses into repetitious wails that crescendo and fade with an occasional wandering guitar solo thrown in that sounds like a watered down pseudo-Iron Butterly.

By side two Hawk Wind figures you must be sufficiently stoned to really get into the throbbing nightmareish sounds that reach a climax in "Seeing it as you Really Are." This song features among other things heartbeats and breathing followed again by that empty, windswept sound from the cave this time combined with swelling and fading chirps, hisses, and cries.

As an experiment in new sounds, Hawk Wind is a worthy effort, but one that tends to get tiresome. After this frenzy of noise and music the listener is ready for a change—say Edgar Winter.

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Free Universities: no grades, no exams, no schools

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It was just a few years ago that the "free university" movement swept across the country in the wake of the 1965 student uprising at Berkeley. Created by dissident students and faculty members, the free universities were intended often—but not always—as countercampuses to existing institutions.

In New York the Free University of New York or FUNY, operated independently in a loft on 14th Street. Others were more university-related on such campuses as Stanford and San Francisco State and in cities such as Los Angeles, Chicago, and Boulder, Colo. Their goal was a college experience in which nobody dictated a curriculum and where all decisions would be made by the majority in a participatory democracy. "Free" meant academically and politically free, while everybody was expected to pay a fee of \$10. Instructors generally were unpaid, their teaching a matter of conscience and devotion.

As colleges prepared last week for another term, it was clear that the free university movement was running out of steam. The New York venture had long since disappeared, along with many less vibrant efforts. Others were down to handfuls of students. Still others had evolved into other forms under official university auspices.

To many observers of the academic scene and the youth rebellion, a significant signal of withering of the movement was the recent closing of the Midpeninsula Free University at Palo Alto, Calif. Once considered the movement's standard bearer with 1,200 students in 1968, the institution closed its doors last month when its enrollment dwindled to 70. Its fate reflected problems typical of those throughout the movement.

Paul Lauter and Florence Howe, authors of "The Conspiracy of the Young," who are very sympathetic to the free university movement and its liberalizing influence on existing institutions, have reported nevertheless that "only relatively few of the early free universities survived." Midpeninsula was one of the sturdy ones.

The Palo Alto version was founded in 1966 by a group of Stanford University graduate students. Eventually, it was joined by student-run college-within-Stanford known as The Experiment. One of the founders, Alan Traister, said at the time that students in conventional educational centers "are not encouraged to think, nor are they afforded meaningful training to help understand the critical issues confronting mankind today." The new institution, he added, "seeks to become a vitalizing force in the community."

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The only plan was that anything would be taught in which there was sufficient interest. There would be no prerequisites, no grades, no examinations, no formal lectures. But while there was agreement on what was not wanted, there was less certainty about what was to be the positive goal. The result was a smorgasbord of courses.

Typical of the nationwide movement, the Palo Alto catalogue included a heavy dose of New Left political offerings along with much that was either esoteric or, in contrast, almost vocational in nature. There were courses, for example, on guerrilla warfare, neo-colonialism, and the Marxist view of freedom. There were courses on film and photography and creative writing, on the history of mathematical thought, and on Plato. But there were also offerings in such fields as Japanese pottery and bird-watching.

What went wrong? Following are some factors:

Q—Some of the problems were political. A substantial minority of participants considered the venture not as an alternative to conventional education but as a power base for political insurrection. For instance, a radical group that called itself the Venceremos ("We shall win") seemed more interested in forging alliances with so-called street people, the Black Panthers and the radical Peace and Freedom Party than in creating a new form of higher learning. Increasingly, election and decision-making became an exicator in radical efforts and dictation. A former coordinator of the experiment, Robert Cullene, attended one such election not long before the school closed and later described it as "Stalinist."

—As the political forces took over, those who had been interested in academic reform dropped out. This inevitably had its effect on the faculty, and serious academics turned away.

—Ironically, so did many radicals eventually. When they sensed that the venture no longer appealed to sufficient numbers to be worth taking over, they lost interest. At Palo Alto, one of the earlier coordinators, who was also a member of the Venceremos, said last week that the project no longer served "the people and the workers" and so it was just as well to call it a day.

—As informal, unstructured counter-universities lacking central purpose, the free universities were largely exercises in dilettantism. At this most serious, they differed little from well-run extra-curricular activities on traditional campuses. While the lack of requirements and direction at first may have looked like utopia, it eventually turned into lack of motivation and cohesion.

The traditional universities, Stanford included, were themselves undergoing change, with requirements dropped, new options added and students taking a direct part in the reform.

Mr. Lauter and Miss Howe feel, on the basis of their studies of the free universities, that the movement has become part of the legitimate reform activities within colleges, often foundation supported. They cite as an example the University of Iowa which has initiated a free university venture with its own funds and some of its own faculty.

The net effect, however, is a much less political approach, with radical students no longer in the lead and indeed often no longer interested.



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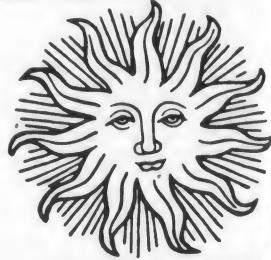


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WOMEN IN POLITICS

Sept. 27, 1971



National Women's Caucus heads for '72 polls

By Robin Darling

The National Women's Political Caucus, out of which the Virginia Women's Caucus grew, first organized itself as a political force in mid-July of 1971. Division from within the women's movement, and derision from the outside, plagued the Caucus from the start. Radical women thought the Caucus ridiculously conservative, and conservative politicians thought it ridiculously brash.

Holding its first conference in Washington, D.C., on July 10 and 11, the Caucus of 300 women emerged with a slate of proposals for the birth of a nationwide political force.

First, it called for similar caucuses in all states which would plan a "full-scale" national caucus in the South or the central United States early in 1972. It also established a national registry of women candidates listing women running for office at every level of government. It approved a 20-point program of guidelines on issues affecting the liberation of women, emphasizing sexism, racism, violence and poverty. "We recognize the economic burden of such sweeping social change but we believe that this country's enormous resources could be more than enough. They need only to be reordered to pay for life instead of death."

In addition, the Caucus called all women to support women candidates "who are committed to women's priorities and humanist goals." It urged the reform of existing political parties which have traditionally excluded women, demanding that women make up 50 per cent of the delegates to the 1972 national conventions of both parties.

The Caucus also accepted by acclamation the reports of two ad hoc committees: first, that "women's organizations . . . resist imitating male hierarchical structures," and that "young, talented women who often do the bulk of the work

are too rarely given the recognition and decision-making positions."

However, a younger, radical faction within the Caucus began almost immediately to disapprove of the methods adopted by the body. Bella Abzug, Congresswoman and member of the Steering Committee, had stated that "it is certainly not our purpose to replace or supplement a white male middle class elite with a white female middle class elite." Yet younger members of the conference, who occasionally called themselves "the prime-of-life-caucus," claimed that the National Caucus, seeing itself as a rebirth of the suffragette movement, "addresses itself to a very small group of women."

The younger women also complained about the makeup of the Steering Committee. Of its 21 members, only one is under 30, and all are nationally-known politicians or celebrities. Seven are black, 11 are Democrats, 2 are Republicans, one is an Indian; the remainder are not politically affiliated. However, Gloria Steinem is a free-lance writer and feminist lecturer, Shana Alexander, a former columnist, is editor of "McCall's," and Betty Friedan is an author. The representative of Indian Rights, LaDonna Harris, is the wife of Senator Fred Harris (D.-Oklahoma).

Terry Head, a 21-year-old radical feminist, was chosen to fill two extra spots on the Steering Committee with young, radical women. However, she and the other radicals called for a different emphasis than did the older women. "We want to go where women are, talk to them about the things they're interested in."

Of the Steering Committee, she says, "These are women who are interested in careers. They don't have time for the door-to-door campaigns. That will be the work of the younger women. What we want to do is to involve many, many women across the nation rather than elect two or three

more women to Congress. We're not interested in electing more tokens, but everything will be token until we have a large body politic of women built around women's interests and issues."

The Equal Rights Amendment, one of the prime objectives of the Caucus, also drew criticism from Head. "You just can't legislate people's lives. We keep trying to do that, rather than working for fundamental changes in the way people think and act."

"A lot of issues can be raised around legislation-abortion, child-care centers, and the like. But it should be raised as an issue, rather than working on an individual representative for his vote."

A seminar held by the National Organization for Women (NOW) in Seneca Falls, N.Y. in July also used tactics which displeased Head and her fellow radicals. In the seminars, professional women-reporters, researchers, and lobbyists-taught other women how to present themselves on television, how to debate, how to use a videotape machine, how to conduct themselves with hostile reporters, how to write campaign literature, how to lobby, and how to file in primary elections.

"The radical women," stated Head, "are afraid that the money we raise will be siphoned away for showy campaigns. We just aren't interested in all that, just to elect another token woman."

As the National Women's Political Caucus has developed nation- and statewide, however, both factions have been included in political activities. More radical women have functioned in Terry Head's classification of "grass roots organizing", while women who are interested in political office have begun organizing campaign tactics and fund raising. And Shirley Chisolm, a Democratic congress woman from New York City, is expected to announce on January 1, 1972, candidacy for the office of U.S. President.